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FOR WORLD-WIDE PEACE.

In the course of the last week or 10 days there have arrived on these shores about two hundred distinguished foreign legislators—members of the parliaments or congresses of leading European nations which permit official representatives of the people to take part in the affairs of government. These men represent the parliaments of England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Roumania and Portugal. They come to attend the 12th conference of the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of International Arbitration, which is to be held in St. Louis beginning September 12. This union does not in itself furnish a court for the settlement of international disputes. Its object is to create a public sentiment and opinion favorable to arbitration as a substitute for war. The union was organized in 1888 and it has accomplished good work, the most important of which was the foundation of The Hague peace commission. It has been instrumental in establishing arbitration treaties between many countries. But a still greater field of activity lies before it.

As the conflict in the far east drags along, with its horrible butcheries, thinking people, at least outside of Russia and Japan, are realizing more and more the murderous and the suicidal waste, the futility and the sheer inadequacy of war, says the New York Commercial. There is an increasing agreement of opinion among such people that the abolition of warfare would be the greatest boon to humanity. There is no such agreement of opinion concerning the possibility of ever attaining to a state of universal peace or the feasibility of any method suggested to bring it about. Yet the spread of the desire for peace is a great thing. A start in the right direction has been made.

While The Hague court has rendered services of inestimable value to civilization its insufficiency for preserving world-wide peace is proved by the present war. It has been suggested that the next step necessary to supplement it in that direction would be the establishment of a world's congress to declare the principles of law for the conduct of international affairs. Certainly such a congress of the nations could go far toward the settlement of the laws of war, the collection of money claims against a nation, the rules of ocean navigation, international postal and cable communication, international standards of weights and measures, gold and silver exchange, and many other such concerns of world-wide interest. The establishment of such a congress would be in line with the aim of the Interparliamentary Union and it is to be hoped the question will receive discussion at the conference in St. Louis.

The delegates representing this nation will report to the conference that the United States has abolished the practice of prize-money, and will recommend that the other delegates use their influence to have the same measure adopted in their countries. Attention will be called also to the respect for private property at sea that the United States has shown both in peace and war. One of the foreign delegations will propose a code of international law; and the conference will work assiduously in the direction in which considerable success has been achieved—the establishment of arbitration treaties.

This will be the first meeting the Interparliamentary Union has ever held in America. The congress of the United States did well to appropriate \$50,000 for the entertainment of the foreign delegates while here. Their deliberations will be watched with widespread interest, and the results of the conference should be of benefit to the whole civilized world.

PRUDENCE IN INVESTING.

The late Mark Hanna was a conservative, careful business man, says the Tacoma Ledger. He amassed a fortune, but was not one of the multi-millionaires of the country. His personal estate has been appraised for the purpose of taxation in Ohio, and foots up to a little less than \$3,000,000. It is a significant fact that he invested in but few enterprises or securities. His investments outside of his active business operations were few and the character of these outside investments displays the prudence and

sound judgment of the man. A lesson in financial conservatism might be drawn from a study of Mark Hanna's investments.

Mr. Hanna was at the head of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co., and his interest in that business was appraised at \$282,500. He was president of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and owned 15,980 shares of stock in the company, valued at \$1,198,000. He owned 1000 shares of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, of which he was also president, his stock being worth \$170,000. These were his holdings in the concerns over which he presided.

Aside from these holdings, Mr. Hanna's wealth was principally invested in government bonds. He owned 400 4 per cent bonds, worth \$532,000, and 500 3 per cent bonds, worth \$450,000. These securities, worth \$1,072,000, yielded an income of only \$31,000, or a savings bank rate. How many people are not satisfied with absolute security and a low rate of interest, and accordingly put their hard-earned savings into some wildcat enterprise that promises or "guarantees" big profits! Mr. Hanna also held stock in three trust companies and one other national bank, one coal mining company, and one railroad, but these investments were comparatively small. Single shares in certain clubs to which he belonged and a few shares in two other companies completed the list of this millionaire's holdings. A financial paper, commenting on the list, calls attention to the fact that there are no "cats and dogs," as doubtful investments are popularly known, in the list. Wisdom in making investments is rarely found, but men who exhibit good judgment in the placing of their savings or surplus do not come to want or poverty.

The Oregonian's cry that designing politicians may be expected to oppose the direct primary bill is not argument. Why doesn't the Portland champion of the measure meet the objections raised by The Astorian? It is not a matter of politics; it's one of concern to all persons, whether or not they are identified with some political organization. Let us again ask the Oregonian if a bill which deprives a very considerable number of our best citizens of the right of suffrage is constitutional, or even desirable? Let us ask if fidelity to party is essential under the constitution to voice in the affairs of government? Has not the independent voter, or the democratic voter, or the socialist, or the prohibitionist just as much right to vote for a republican candidate for nomination as for a republican candidate for office? Should the name under which a man may masquerade politically disqualify him from expressing his choice either for nominees or candidates for nomination? The Astorian insists that the terms of the measure are monstrous, and we are satisfied one trial will be enough to convince even the most skeptical of the fact. Apart from all this, it is utterly impracticable. The men who fathered it ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

The democratic party should not be chided for deserting the issues which it championed in 1896 and 1900, especially in view of the fact that, without democratic support, the lamented McKinley would probably have been unsuccessful in 1896. The republican party has a better issue than this—its record.

Divorces are secured in Japan on very slight grounds, but have decreased in number during the last few years. But even now they occur in the ratio of one to every three marriages. In 1902 there were 349,489 marriages and 113,498 divorces.

The Portland Journal prints an "estimate" of the salmon pack, adding the explanation that each case contains two dozen cans. The Journal is in error; there are only three cans in each case.

Portland has closed all of its nickel-in-the-slot machines. Now, if it can manage to rid itself of highwaymen, Mayor Williams' administration may retire with honor.

It is well enough to throw bouquets at General Stoessel for his determination to die rather than surrender Port Arthur, but the men under him who are thus condemned to die deserve sympathy.

Judge Parker wants to remain at Rosemount, but for just what length of time does not appear from any statement which has yet been made by the democratic candidate.

China insists that she is observing a strict neutrality, and proposes to continue to do so as long as there is a sandbagger on either side of her.

A New Jersey man has made himself a suit of asbestos clothing. He apparently has a suspicion of what the future holds in store for him.

It seems almost sacrilegious for that young lady to have broken a bottle of champagne over the bow of the new cruiser Milwaukee.

Gambling has been closed at Seaside, but one may still take a chance with the undertow.

Has anybody heard anything of Tom Taggart?

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kyler, Napeloon, O.



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MAGNETIC SURGERY.

Steel Splinters Drawn From Eyes by Electricity.

A gigantic electro magnet, the largest of its kind in the world, for surgical operations has just been installed in the X ray room of the Bridgeport (Conn.) hospital. By its use in optical surgery it is expected that sight will be saved to many human eyes. Workers in steel frequently have minute particles of the metal deeply imbedded in their eyes, and many cases have been found that have baffled the skill of the surgeons and resisted the force of the most powerful magnets so far devised.

While the new magnet is the same as all other magnets in the manner of its working, it surpasses in power all other magnets ever made for such purposes. It is five feet high and weighs a quarter of a ton. The steel core is five inches in diameter, and around



THE MAGNET IN OPERATION.

this core is wound two miles of No. 8 copper wire, making the total diameter as large around as a common wooden water pump or nail keg. An electric current sufficiently powerful to energize it made it necessary to place a special wire circuit from the electric generator.

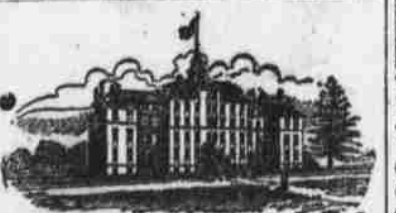
When it is desired to operate, the patient stands by the side of the magnet with the affected eye resting on a small brass support, the eye just clearing the point of the magnet.

If there is a particle of steel in the patient's eye he is very likely to shriek, jump from the magnet and clasp his hand to his eye, for the magnet has drawn the steel up through the humors, and it is exposed to the view of the oculist. With a slight operation now the particle is removed.

How far the magnetic influence of this instrument extends has not been defined as yet, but from the way the watches of the physicians and the attendants about the hospital behave it is thought that it extends throughout the entire hospital, which covers two blocks of ground.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 15 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Chas. Rogers' drug store.



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